

precitation, did the stolid composure of the boy break in the slightest degree.

M'GRANE OLDER AND BIGGER THAN GEDEL.

McGrane said for himself that he was twenty-three years old and also was born in Hartford. He has been a machinist and a bellboy. He is two inches taller than his companion, a shade darker as to hair and complexion, and he told the coroner that he had known Geidel for many years and had been his companion and fellow worker.

During the hearing of their case neither of them said a word respecting the crime. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty read in detail the sworn confession made by Geidel and the brief statement of McGrane.

"Did they make these statements voluntarily?" asked Peter Artelt, who was a member of the jury.

"Yes," they were instructed as to their rights before we began to take the statements and they were voluntary," replied the commissioner.

Still not a movement, or a flicker of an eye-lash from either of the two young men.

Following the testimony the coroner told the jury that sufficient evidence had been submitted to warrant the holding of Geidel for murder and McGrane as an accessory after the fact. The two men were consequently remanded to the Toms without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SEARCHING SEWER MANHOLES FOR CUFF BUTTONS.

After the arraignment, Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, Inspector Hughes and a couple of detectives took Geidel and McGrane in an automobile to make a search for the sewer manhole opening into which Geidel confessed he had thrown a pair of cuff buttons, taken from his prostrate victim. The buttons, an open-faced gold watch, which was pawned in a Bowery shop and recovered by the police, and \$1.75 in cash made up the entire booty that rewarded the murderer. The watch was pawned for \$15 by McGrane, who says that Geidel gave him \$1 for his friendly act.

Geidel told the detectives that he had thrown the buttons into a sewer in one of the "forty" streets, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. The clerk decided to take the pair in quest of the spot.

A pawnbroker who has a shop in Greenwich street, to-day identified Geidel and McGrane as two men who came to his shop yesterday and tried to pawn a watch, supposed to be that taken from Mr. Jackson, for \$20. He said that when he refused to give that much on the watch the two men went away. As one of them pulled the watch from his pocket he dropped a cuff-button, which was later found by the pawnbroker on the floor. The button was one of those stolen from Mr. Jackson's shirt after he was killed.

TAILOR TELLS OF GETTING GEDEL'S SUIT TO CLEAN.

It was a love of finery, for gaudy attire that led the young bellboy to try robbery, which ended in murder. He had known his victim at the Iroquois as a liberal tipper and believed he had "money in every pocket."

Following the fopsiness in the matter of clothing, a reporter for The Evening World to-day found the tailor to whom Geidel had taken his bloody clothing after the crime, and from him got a clinching statement of the facts attending the bringing of the suit worn by the murderer to the little tailor shop that the stains of crime might be removed.

A Jason of No. 303 West Forty-seventh street conducts a tailor shop at that number. His assistant is Samuel Greenbaum, who lives at No. 256 Monroe street. Greenbaum to-day told this story of the part the little shop had in the story of Mr. Jackson's murder:

"Geidel first came our place three or four months ago. Then he had a double-breasted coat that he wanted changed into a single-breasted garment. We charged him for the job and he had to wait a long while for the money. But he seemed to be a pretty good sort of a boy and we did not think him out of the usual run of his class. He came in our place yesterday. The boss was away and I was in charge. He brought along a bag of stuff which had blood all over the trousers and the front of the coat and the pockets."

"He asked me what we would charge to clean the suit. I was afraid that it came from some person afflicted with disease and did not want to handle it, and told him it would cost \$10."

"He said that was too much and told me the suit belonged to a boy at a club where he worked and that he had recently given the suit to this boy. I told him to come back and see the boss."

"He came back in the afternoon and the boss agreed to clean the suit for \$15, and he said: 'All right, go ahead and

clean it.' Then we sent it to the cleaner."

PASSES A SLEEPLESS NIGHT AND IS READY TO COLLAPSE.

Geidel passed a restless and sleepless night in his cell at Police Headquarters. He was entirely exhausted when the long grilling of the early morning was over and he had finally signed his confession. It was necessary to half carry him to his cell. When he reached it he was in a state bordering on collapse.

Deputy Commissioner George S. Dougherty noted the condition of the prisoner and directed that he should be supplied anything he desired and without regard to expense. But Henry Burden and William Barrett, the two doormen who were assigned to the first night vigil over the young prisoner, did not find that Geidel wanted anything.

"Please don't telegraph to my mother and sister at Hartford that I am under arrest," he urged. This request, repeated over and over again in hysterical sobbing, made up the burden of his confessions during the dark watch.

Breakfast was taken to him at 8:30 o'clock. He barely sipped the coffee that was brought to him and did not taste the food on the tray.

STRONG RESEMBLANCE TO ANOTHER MURDERER.

When Geidel was brought from his cell and taken to the morning "line-up" at which all of the prisoners of the night are passed in review before the assembled detectives, Inspector Hughes called attention to the remarkable resemblance between the murderer and young Albert Weller, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Ruth Wheeler, the little stenographer who was murdered and burned while seeking employment as a stenographer.

The inspector said that the characteristics of the two young men were much alike as to be worthy of note. Geidel was nervous and pale as he was half dead, half carried before the detectives. Digging into the past life of the Geidel boy, Commissioner Dougherty found that he came from Farmington, Conn., where his widowed mother and sister resided. At fourteen years of age he went to Hartford as a bellboy at the Heublein Hotel, where he remained until a year and a half ago, when he came to New York.

He was employed as a bellboy at the Hotel Iroquois until a few days since, when he went to Rector's Hotel in the same capacity.

"I stole the money for my mother," the boy whined to Deputy Commissioner Dougherty.

"What about buying that suit of clothes with it, and what about the money you got from pawning the watch?" asked the Commissioner.

The boy turned his head and did not answer.

He told the Commissioner that he had been employed at the Iroquois for three months.

Geidel's arrest and confession came at the end of a strenuous day for the detectives on a case which at first seemed without a clue. Yet within fifteen hours from the time the murder was discovered the mystery was clear, the criminal in a cell, his signed confession in the prosecutor's hands.

Geidel's capture was due to a bottle of chloroform he had taken with him to use in quieting the man he intended to rob. The bottle had a druggist's label on it. Geidel destroyed the label so that only two letters and a skull and crossbones—the prime emblems of death—were decipherable. But he didn't know that under the top label there was a second one, and through this second label he was traced.

FOUND SECOND LABEL ON THE CHLOROFORM BOTTLE.

Detective Van Twisten took the bottle to Police Headquarters and with a scalpel discovered a label under the defaced one. The defaced place showed only the letters "F. H." and the skull and cross bones. After the bloody finger prints had been photographed for use in tracing the assassin, Van Twisten removed the outer label and found under it one with the name "F. H. Pailardy, Grant and Centre avenues, East Newark, N. J.," on it, and the words, "Holland Gin."

Reporting his discovery to Second Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, Van Twisten went to Jersey to trace the bottle. Druggist Pailardy's records showed that a few days ago Mrs. Josephine Kane of No. 31 West Fifty-third street had purchased an ounce and a half of chloroform in the store, which had been put into a four-ounce bottle that had held Holland gin.

When Mrs. Kane bought the drug she told Pailardy that she wanted it to kill a dog that had been hurt. After she discovered the amount the druggist was giving her she wanted more, but Pailardy told her that she had enough to kill half a dozen dogs.

WATCHED THE KANE APARTMENT FOR HOURS.

Van Twisten reported back to Headquarters, and detectives were sent to

Chief of Steel Trust Federal Probers Who Is Digging for Facts About Panic



L. C. HANNA

the Kane apartment, but found no person at home. Inquiry was made from the janitor and neighbors about the occupants of the Kane flat, and from what they learned suspicion was directed toward young Geidel, who occupied a room there with Patrick McGrane, another bellboy, twenty-three years old.

Detectives were left on guard at the apartment and at 10:30 last night Deputy Commissioner Dougherty was notified four people had entered the building. With several detectives Dougherty hurried to the flat and walked in without ceremony.

Geidel and McGrane were seated on the bed in their room, when the detectives entered.

Mr. and Mrs. Kane were then questioned about chloroform. She admitted that she had purchased a bottle of chloroform last week, and asked where it was, said she had left it in the bathroom. She was taken to the bathroom, but could not find the bottle. Apparently puzzled for a few minutes, she at last remarked:

"Paul Geidel must have taken it."

"Why do you think so?" she was asked.

"Well, the other day we were talking about chloroform and Paul asked me if there was enough in the bottle to kill a man. I told him I supposed there was, because the druggist had told me there was enough to kill several dogs."

This admission from Mrs. Kane settled the case in Commissioner Dougherty's mind, and putting the four in a taxi cab, he took them to Police Headquarters. A short time later Dougherty appeared with the confession.

GEIDEL SWEARS TO THE CONFESION HE MADE.

Geidel's story was read to him after he had completed it. And Dougherty, who is a notary public, made him swear to it. Even the blood-stained handkerchief found in Jackson's bathroom was identified by Geidel as the one he had dropped there.

Dougherty and the District Attorney turned their attention to McGrane, who admitted he had pawned Jackson's watch for Geidel after he had seen Geidel's bloodstained clothes and been told that Geidel probably had killed a man.

After the case had been cleared up Commissioner Dougherty spoke in the highest terms of the work done by the men, especially complimenting Detective Van Twisten, who really cleared up the entire mystery. Dougherty asked the names of all men engaged in the case who are not first-grade detectives, and announced that all would be promoted to the first grade at once as a reward.

Three men—Wells, Stapleton and Morrell—will get an advance in grade and pay as a result.

GEIDEL'S MOTHER LIVES IN HARTFORD AND IS RESPECTED.

Geidel's mother, Mrs. Anna Geidel, lives at Hartford, Conn. She is the

STEEL SWAPPED FOR T. C. & I. WITHOUT A CENT OF CASH "TO HALT PANIC OF 1907"

Hanna, Who Ran Syndicate With Schley, Thus Explains Big Absorption Deal.

WALL STREET WAS 'SHY.'

Banks Demanded New Collateral Till Roosevelt Made Us Trade Possible.

L. C. Hanna, brother of the late Senator Mark A. Hanna, was the first witness before the Congressional Committee that is investigating the United States Steel Corporation and which met today in the ante-room of the Council Chamber of City Hall.

Mr. Hanna was one of the two managers of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company when it was gobbled by the steel corporation, with the implied sanction of Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, and his alleged promise to protect the transaction from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The gist of Mr. Hanna's testimony in the morning session was that a syndicate of eleven financiers had been formed to take control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company as a commercial enterprise, not a stock speculation; that in the stress of the panic the syndicate was forced to submit to being swallowed by its competitor, the Steel Trust, and that not one cent of money figured in the transaction. The Steel Trust issued bonds in exchange for the stock of the T. C. and I. victims.

ROOSEVELT AS WITNESS WOULD NOT BE SURPRISING.

There was a hope when the hearing began that Mr. Hanna would go into the connection of Mr. Roosevelt with the absorption of "T. C. & I." Chairman Stanley will not say that it is his intention to subpoena the former President. There is a sentiment against such action. But it would not surprise the committee (should the name of Roosevelt appear frequently in the testimony) if there were at any moment a flash of teeth and eyeglasses at the door and a loud demand for the Square Deal.

The members present to-day were Congressmen Stanley, Sterling, Young, Danforth, Beall, Bartlett and McGillicuddy.

Mr. Hanna said that the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was bought in November, 1905, by the syndicate of which he became a manager because they thought it was a bargain. The supply of iron ore in sight in the United States was known to be limited. The T. C. and I. had a lot of ore. The demand for it was increasing and the purchase looked good. The witness admitted that the "steel interests" had reached out for all the ore fields it could get, but denied the insinuation of Chairman Stanley that there were not a great many independent or "merchant" mines which sold to the highest bidder for the product.

FINANCING DIDN'T COST A POSTAGE STAMP.

"Did you employ Mr. Morgan or any other brokers to finance your purchase?" asked Mr. Stanley.

"Our expense for financing the purchase wasn't the price of a postage stamp," said the witness with a grin. "We employed no one."

"When," asked Mr. Stanley, "did you find there was any danger of your losing control?"

"On Sunday morning preceding the sale," said Mr. Hanna. "I was called on the telephone and so advised."

"By whom?"

"I would rather not—at least, I couldn't specify."

"What reason did he give?"

"He said a number of banks where the stock was lodged as collateral had asked for the substitution of other collateral."

"What banks?"

"I know of only one of the banks Mr. Schley used."

"What was that?" asked Congressman Danforth.

"The Chase National."

PANIC TURNED WITHOUT COSTING A CENT.

"I personally felt," said Mr. Hanna, "that the panic felt uneasily because it was a syndicate stock with a very limited market were the syndicate to be broken up. My own feeling is that a sale of 1,000 shares would have broken the price 10 to 20 points. I'm not familiar with Wall Street, but think Wall Street is shy of such stocks."

"The purpose of the sale was to save Moore & Schley."

"It was broader than that. It was the feeling that others might get. The situation might have gone beyond the control of man."

"How much money changed hands?"

"No money. There was an exchange of securities—stocks for bonds."

"And all pressure ceased automatically?"

"Yes."

early as soon as the transaction was completed.

"I believe that deal was the turning point of the panic."

Mr. Hanna said he was present at J. Pierpont Morgan's library in the days when the sale of T. C. and I. was arranged.

"Judge Gary went to Washington on the first day of the conference? The sale was the result of his visit to Washington?"

At this indication that President Roosevelt's famous immunity promise was coming into the hearing, "I presume," said Mr. Hanna, "that the Washington visit made the operation possible." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hanna said he did not see Morgan at the conference. He and Mr. Schley met Judge Gary and H. C. Frick. Judge Gary didn't say he had been to Washington, Mr. Hanna said, and "asking no questions, I got no information."

Congressman Jefferson Levy and H. C. Sulzer came in at this point and sat behind Chairman Stanley, prompting him.

WINEAGENT KESSLER BROUGHT INTO THE INQUIRY.

After recess Mr. Gardner began asking questions about the connection of George W. Kessler, the champagne agent and man about Broadway, with the syndicate and its sudden end. Members of the committee profess to believe that Mr. Kessler was speculating heavily in T. C. & I. without the knowledge or cooperation of its associates, also that when the panic hit Mr. Kessler he threw everything overboard, imperiling Moore & Schley, complicating the panic and making the "absorption" of the steel trust's principal possible.

"Do you know Mr. Kessler?" asked Mr. Stanley.

"I have met the gentleman, yes, sir."

"How much T. C. & I. stock did he have?"

"My recollection is that he had 10,000 shares of the syndicate stock originally."

"Who was carrying Mr. Kessler's stock?"

"I know nothing of his banking connections," said Mr. Hanna.

Congressman Gardner read from other testimony that Kessler, before the organization of the syndicate, made an offer either for or to Mr. Morgan to sell T. C. & I. stock to the Steel Trust.

Mr. Hanna knew nothing of such activities, he knew, he said, Mr. Kessler was a large holder of stock before the syndicate was formed.

It was not especially the Morgan banks, Mr. Hanna said he thought, in answer to Mr. Gardner's queries, which called T. C. & I. loans. At Moore & Schley's banks did it, the witness didn't know which were Morgan banks and which were not.

Judge Bartlett of the committee tried to get Mr. Hanna to say that the T. C. & I. people were coerced into selling out by the knowledge that President Roosevelt was in an understanding with Judge Gary and H. C. Frick. Mr. Hanna knew nothing about it, and showed neither in any way.

"Whose ultimatum was it that compelled the sale of \$30,000,000 worth of stock to save \$5,000,000 worth?"

Just at that time, said the witness, there was no way of getting money to do anything else.

Congressman Martin W. Littleton appeared at the afternoon session and took his seat with the committee. It was announced that Lewis Case Leidy would appear before the committee to-morrow.

GEO. W. PERKINS, MAGICIAN, SLEIGHT OF HAND IN STEEL.

Showing How "We Can Get \$50,000,000 for Nothing, and Save \$1,500,000 a Year."

George W. Perkins, when he appears before the Stanley Investigating Committee now looking into the affairs of the Steel Trust, will probably be called upon to explain some mighty fine sleight-of-hand finance. Right before your eyes, with his sleeves rolled up and without the help of a dark stage, a mysterious double or a confederate, here is one he put over—nearly:

The original capitalization of the United States Steel Corporation was as follows:

Preferred Stock, 7 per cent.....\$10,000,000
Common stock.....\$8,000,000
Steel Corporation bonds.....\$3,000,000
Underlying bonds.....\$6,000,000
Purchase money obligations and real estate mortgages.....\$1,875,000

Total.....\$29,875,000

Now watch the professor: Gentlemen we take up four-tenths of the preferred stock—about \$20,000,000, paying 7 per cent. interest of about \$1,400,000.

CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY, THE 28TH.

CHOCOLATE COVERED ALMONDS—Just fat French almonds covered with chocolate flavored cream. **10c**

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

CHOCOLATE COVERED MARSHMALLOW—Here is an new special that is not only delicious, but very delicious. **15c**

HIGH GRADE BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES—If you have no special favor, you want a large variety and every one just as good as the last. **25c**

Loft

WEEK-END DASHAWAY

It takes only a moment—the combinations are ready and waiting for you. Just call the number, out comes the package already wrapped, and you are off for train or boat in less than a minute. **99c**

54 BARCLAY ST

59 N. W. ST

PARK ROW & NASSAU

206 BROADWAY

427 NASSAU ST

You get this, do you? Watch closely. We take up this with \$250,000 in second mortgage bonds at 5 per cent, saving \$1,500,000 in interest. Now, you see, we get \$50,000,000 for nothing, and still save \$1,500,000 of interest. Do you follow me?

And then the audience woke up, or it did when the trick was tried, and discovered that the 5 per cent. bonds had no better security than the 7 per cent. But, of course, the public was not told about this. But it tumbled. Only about \$100,000 of the \$250,000 was converted by the Herrmann of finance. But the trick brought the great house of Morgan, with which Perkins was connected, about \$5,000,000 for getting away with this much of the trick.

Perkins will positively be an attraction before the investigating Committee in his great specialty, "Getting \$50,000,000 for Nothing, or, Why Work?"

"HELLO" BELLS KEPT RINGING FOR HOURS.

Wires Crossed Cut Off Service, but the Jingling Was Started and Wouldn't Stop.

Newton and the other places in Sussex County, N. J., that subscribe to the Sussex Telephone Company were without telephone service for seven hours last night, but although they had no service there was a constant ringing of their bells, much to their annoyance.

Dr. Miller, president of the company, said to-day that the ringing was occasioned when a line of the Newton Electric Company fell across his line during the storm, thus shutting off service, but causing the bells to ring. When the ringing continued for over an hour many of the subscribers sought Dr. Miller, but he said he was unable to explain it. Later on his men located the trouble and ended it, but not before the subscribers had been driven nearly crazy by the seven hours' ringing of the bells.

Hyde's Plea for Trial Is Denied.

Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division to-day denied the appeal to vacate the stay in the case of Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain, in the motion made before him yesterday by James W. Osborne, counsel for Mr. Hyde. Mr. Hyde's case was transferred from General Sessions to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and District Attorney Whitman secured a stay from Justice Ingraham, which Mr. Osborne wanted vacated.

GULDEN'S MUSTARD

Try it on Sandwiches.

At Delicatessen & Grocery Stores.

110 CENT'S. Spoon with each bottle

WELL KNOWN PIANOS

Some as Low as \$50

A rare chance is offered careful buyers to secure a high grade piano at an unheard of low price.

STEINWAY, WEBER

And Other Famous Makes taken in exchange and rebuilt in our own factory. Small cash payment and a little each month. Call or write for this special factory proposition.

Wheelock

Piano Company 225 East 36th St.

Between 2d and 3d Aves.

J. & J. Colman, Ltd

LONDON

D.S.F. Mustard Relish

HIGH CLASS

GET FROM YOUR GROCER

DIED.

M'NALLY—On July 27, DANIEL J. M'NALLY.

Funeral from the residence of his niece, Mrs. William H. Hogan, 2170 Washington av., thence to Church of St. Martin de Tours, Saturday, July 29, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MILLINERY-MAKERS and apprentices. Apply Dept. W, Mazon & Maurice, 5th ave. and 43rd st.

Another Real Story of the Secret Service by Chief W. J. Flynn:

'The Mystery of the Lonely Cabin'

Ninth in the series of true narratives of crime written especially for

NEXT SUNDAY'S WORLD

GEDEL KILLED BANKER JACKSON FOR MONEY TO BUY CLOTHES

Paul Geidel, the seventeen-year-old bell boy, made a detailed confession early to-day, telling just how he murdered William Henry Jackson, the aged broker, in the Hotel Iroquois on Wednesday night. After making the confession he swore to its correctness. Describing the crime, he said:

"When I worked at the Hotel Iroquois I always wanted nice clothes, but didn't have enough money to have them. I used to see people around there all dressed up and I wanted suits like they had, and nice shirts and soft collars and ties."

"Then I lost my job in the Iroquois and I got a job at Rector's. I didn't have very much money and made up my mind to get some. I had often noticed Mr. Jackson in the Iroquois. He seemed to have lots of money and was all the time giving all the boys liberal tips."

"I got to thinking and decided that I would rob Mr. Jackson's room and get a lot of money to buy nice clothes with. I had a pass key to the rooms that I hadn't given up after I was fired and I thought I could sneak into the hotel and up to Mr. Jackson